REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,169.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*		*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.		*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "MALDA," 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. BURKE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.			April 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leave Nezapatam	29
„ Carwar	19	„ Pondicherry	30
„ Mangalore	20		May.
„ Cannanore	21	„ Madras	2
„ Tellicherry	21	„ Masulipatam	3
„ Calicut	22	„ Coconada	4
„ Beypore	22	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Cochin	23	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Alleppy	23	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Tuticorin	25	„ False Point	7
„ Colombo	26	Arrives CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, SHUSHIR, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,062 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.			May 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSHEHR	5
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Gwadur	22	„ Fao	5
„ Jask	24	„ Bushire	7
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bahrein	12
„ Linga	27	„ Linga	12
„ Bushire	29	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Fao	May 1	„ Muscat	16
„ Mahomerah	1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSHEHR	2	Arrive BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,062 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 500 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th April 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. SMITH, as above on THURSDAY, the 15th April 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Dwaghur.
Beela.	Malwan.
Rutnagheree.	Vingorla.
Jaytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vijaidroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. DORAN, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 2 th April at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Harnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Hadows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	38	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	52	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"SUMATRA," to sail on 15th April, at 5 P.M.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"RATAVIA" to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA.

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

KINLOCH'S WINES.

PARCELS of the following, which are strongly recommended, have just arrived and we are enabled to quote them at reduced rates.

CHABLIS	per dozen	Rs. 17
MOSELLE, Quart	„	„ 28
Do. Pint	„	„ 15
RUDESCHEIM HOCK	„	„ 22
IRISH WHISKY	„	„ 22

The various SHERRIES, PORT, CATALANS, &c., for which his firm is famous are in stock as usual.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
DELHI ..... G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN ..... W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th—Southampton.
			April.
AVOCA ..... J. H. Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE ..... A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA ..... W. Fenniman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA ..... C. G. Perrins	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG ..... C. Fraser	1084	250	31st—Suez, &c.
			May.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain N. ROSKELL, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH APRIL AT NOON.

THE Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Company's s. s. SUNDA, (1,082 tons, 300 H. P.) Captain J. C. BARDY, will be despatched as above, calling at Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA ...	749	90	EUROPA ...	2227	424
ALEXANDRIA	1630	424	INDIA ...	2290	500
ANGLIA ...	2233	400	ITALIA ...	2245	300
AS-YRIA ...	1623	424	MACEDONIA ...	2273	424
AUSTRALIA ...	2244	400	OLYMPIA ...	2231	424
BOLIVIA ...	4490	1120	SCANDINAVIA ...	1135	96
CALEDONIA ...	2125	424	SCOTIA ...	1104	120
CALIFORNIA ...	3287	1047	SERDONA ...	1235	203
CASTALIA ...	2291	424	SENACRIA ...	2467	424
COLUMBIA ...	1698	400	SYRIA ...	1039	96
LOCHIA ...	1639	96	UTOPIA ...	2731	678
ELYSIA ...	2733	678	VICTORIA ...	3242	1047
ETHIOPIA ...	4005	1120			

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Clyde-built Steamers, Macedonia and Italia are be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days per lunar notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged :—

For adults to Liverpool 56 guineas	or Rs.	550
„ Children under 10 and over three years half fare.		
„ European Servants	Rs.	300
„ Native Servants	„	150
„ Adults to Aden	„	2 0
„ „ to Suez	„	350
„ „ to Malta	„	400

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

or

KING, KING & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 28TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and carr es a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 10th 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 7TH MAY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,350 tons, 450 H. P. built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Main decks for 25 first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said	300
To Malta	400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 23 D APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. PEARSON, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accomodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To cave about the 25th April.)

THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. BARNES, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior first class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A Stewardess is carried.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE.—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

or Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

TO PORTSMOUTH OR LONDON.

To sail positively 24th April, S. S. "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND," 2,700 Tons Register, 500 H. P. Nominal, Class 100 A 1, W. C. AULD, Commander.

This Steamer is expected to make the voyage in 27 days, her average speed being 11 knots.

The "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND," has splendid accommodation for passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins, which are on deck, are specially fitted up for tropical voyages. Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Saloon, Marble Baths, Shower Baths. Ice House, &c.

FIRST CLASS FARE. Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at usual rates.

For passages only, plans of Cabins, &c., apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—On and after the 29th instant, a STEAMER WILL FLY ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling at Alibag, Rewadunda, Jinjira, Sreewerdun and Bankot.

The Steamer will leave Bombay every MONDAY and FRIDAY from Carnac Bunder at 6-30 A.M. Returning the Steamer will leave Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Rewadunda	Jinjira.	Sreewerdun.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 10	1 10	1 4
Horses or Carriages	2 0	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 0	8 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class Fare. Previous notice must be given of in ention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P. M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs one anna.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

From the 29th instant the daily service to Thul, Alibag and Rewadunda will be discontinued.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 17th March 1875.

N. B.—This is the shortest route to Mahableshwur, from which Dasgaum is distant only 35 miles with a good road the whole way.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CALEDONIA, arrived from Liverpool and Glasgow, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to take delivery of their re-pective Goods.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, s.s. Caledonia.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

2 Cases Woolen Cloth, 3 cases Chimneys, 7 cases color Roll Paper.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern :—

V. No.	11—1 case 200	dozen Penknives	No. 10.
„	12—1 case 200	ditto	„ 10.
„	13—1 case 200	ditto	„ 1.
„	14—1 case 209	ditto	„ 01.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER MAKING MACHINES.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private offer) at 2 o'clock P.M., at the place of the Bombay Paper Mill, which is situated at the corner of Mount and Victoria Road, Mazagon, the following Paper Making Machines with their furniture, in different or in the one lot as convenient to the purchasers :—

LOT No. 1.

Consisting of :—One Paper Making Machine, 54" on the wire, comprising of gearing for a stuff chest, one stuff chest, one vat with brass plate kootter, wire frame with copper breast roll, copper and brass seamless tube rolls, deckles apparatus, pair of wood couch rolls, two sets of press rolls, with 3 cast iron cylinders and framing 4 feet diameter, two cylinders of three rolls each, ruling apparatus, a Persian wheel, patent cone gearing, &c., complete, also 4 rag engines, consisting of two breakers and two furnishers with steel blades complete, with driving pulley. Also one willow or rag duster machine, quite new, one chopper, incomplete.

LOT No. 2.

One paper or calico glazing machine with three rolls and gearing complete.

LOT No. 3.

One Hydraulic Press with 8 in ram, with brass pump and cast iron cistern, complete, quite new.

LOT No. 4.

One size pan enamelled quite new with fittings.

LOT No. 5.

One quadruple cylinder steam engine, 20-horse power, oscillating cylinders by Easton Amos and Anderson, made especially for the Government.

LOT No. 6.

One set of patent 12 tubular boiler for do.

LOT No. 7.

One 8 horse power horizontal steam engine by Tenant.

LOT No. 8.

One wrought iron tank, 12 by 6 by 3 of ¼ thick iron.

LOT No. 9.

The material of the building or the building as it now stands, being a shed 110 feet long and 30 feet wide.

Sundries in various Lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 14th April 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, Twist, &c.,

5 bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼, 9 and 10 lbs
2 cases Prints
1 Piano

On account and at the risk of Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee—

D N —2—1 case 6 Silver Plate Glasses, 60 by 40
2—1 „ Polish Plate Glasses, 6 by 8

AUCTION SALE OF OSCILLATING ENGINES, SCRAP IRON AND OLD STORES

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Metal Mart, Byculla. 3 Pairs of Oscillating Engines suitable for Barges of 100 tons. Also, a quantity of Scrap Iron and Old Stores.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th April 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TEAK BOARD AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of Mill Sawn Timber of various sizes in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Macgon Dara-khana, about 35 Tons superior Teak Board and Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE of valuable LANDED PROPERTIES, on the Beach Candy or Palow Road, near Cheyers Bazaar.

(Unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the parties concerned—

1stly.—All that piece of ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the west side of Breach Candy or Palow Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said messuages are assessed under No. 68, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 930 8-9th square yards or thereabouts and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and is bounded on the east by the Public Road called the Breach Candy or Palow Road, on the west by a public passage leading Tarwady cart, on the north by the house of Hormuzjee Eduljee and Ruttonjee Rustomjee, and the house of Dadaboy Jehangeerjee, and on the south by the house of the said Peroutom Janardunjee, and Mombochal widow, secondly described, and which property was formerly and is at present occupied by the said Purshotum Janardhunjee, and Gomtee chai, widow of Janardhun Ramchunderjee, Rowjee Pundoorang and Pandoorang Raghoba and others.

2ndly.—All that piece of ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy or Palow Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, without the Fort, in the city of Bombay, and which said messuages is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 67, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 2?9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and is bounded on the east by the said Breech Candy or Palow Road, on the west by Tarwady Lane, on the north by the property hereinabove firstly described, and on the south by the property of Philip Maria, and which said property was formerly and is at present occupied by Mancekjee Framjee Bhowchatwajee Shroff and Sullaman Abookhan.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th April 1875.

NOTICES.

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

REDUCED PRICES.

OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION

Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Eight annas.

Children Half Price to all parts.

A few Front Seats reserved at SOUNDY'S.

NOTICE.—The DINNER to be GIVEN to the HONORABLE B. H. ELLIS, by the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock.

E. E. MAIDMENT,

Secretary.

Byculla Club, April 10th, 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL SILICATE PAINT COMPANY'S PAINTS

AND

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMEL PAINTS, ALL COLORS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

F. HARLEY & Co.,

Agents for India, Calcutta.

LINSEED OILS.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY can now execute orders for BOILED LINSEED OIL of guaranteed purity equal to any English brand.—Price Rs. 2-4 per gallon.

Also,—RAW LINSEED OIL at Rs. 1-9 per gallon.

These rates are exclusive of casks delivered in Bombay.

JAS. MELVILLE,

General Manager.

Mofussil Company, 23, Apollo Street.

LUCKNOW—LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL SWEEP, 1875.

Owing to the insufficient number of PURCHASERS of TICKETS in the above SWEEP, the undersigned begs to notify to the holders thereof, that the respective sums paid by them thereon will be refunded to them on production of such Tickets at his house in Old Bonapore Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE.

31st March 1875. Honorary Secretary.

J. NEUBERG.

LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

GERMAN WINES, STILL HOCK.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts Rs.	13 0
Do. No. 1	„	„ Quarts „	14 0
BODENHEIMER	„	„ Quarts „	15 0
Do.	„	„ Pints „	8 0
GEISENHEIMER	„	„ Quarts „	16 0
Do.	„	„ Pints „	8 8
NIERSTEINER	„	„ Quarts „	18 0
Do.	„	„ Pints „	9 8
RUDESHEIMER	„	„ Quarts „	21 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	„ Quarts „	28 0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

THE BICHE-LATOUR'S FAVORITE CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine, per doz	Qts. Rs.		10
Ditto ditto	„ Pts. „		6
PAUILLAC, Breakfast Wine, Superior	„ Qts. „		12
Ditto ditto	„ Pts. „		7
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	„ Pts. „		9
ST. JULIEN, ditto Superior	„ Qts. „		18
Ditto ditto ditto	„ Pts. „		10

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NEZMELYER, 1865, White ..	per doz.	Qts. Rs.	17
ERLAUER 1868, Red	„	„	17
CHATEAU PALUGYAY, 1868, White	„	„	20
Ditto ditto Red	„	„	20

VIENNA BEER.

BASS' BEER BY STONE.

GUINNESS' STOUT.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS

BENEFIT OF MRS. WOODROFFE.

SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL 1875.

This being positively the last Exhibition,

2 BEAUTIFUL GLASS CASES

Containing a collection of Glass work, and also the following, viz., a Pair of Love Scales, Glass Photographic Stand, a splendid Candlabra, Fruit Stand, two large Glass Chain Smoking Pipes, Pneumatic Balloon, Philosopher's Hammers, two elegant Floral Decanters.

AND TWO HUNDRED OTHER PRIZES

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

Admission to the Hall Re. 1. Gallery 8 annas.

Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9 o'clock.

Special Trams after the Exhibition.

Tickets to be obtained at the Institute.

On account of the great crowd new arrangements will be made for the entrance and comfort of the visitors.

W. CROPLEY.

All claims against the Glass Blowers, to be sent into the Royal Hotel not later than 10 o'clock on MONDAY.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

To suit the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS the 8-9-10 and 10-30 P.M., CARS from COLABA to BYCULLA will RUN via KALBADEVIE. The 9-10 10-30 and 1? P.M., CARS from BYCULLA to COLABA will also proceed via Kalbadevie.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Rev. C. J. HINKSON, B.A., Principal.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Is pre-eminently an *honest* Wine.

Quarts .....Rs. 10 | Pints .....Rs. 5-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

MIX YOUR OWN CLARET CUP.

Save your Wine, avoid the deglutition of crude spices, and promote your health by using

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

It produces a Claret Cup which touches perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior. Gourmets will find it a valuable acquisition.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

FLESH GLOVES.

NOTHING more promotes the well-being of the skin and fortifies it against Prickly Heat, &c., than moderate daily frictions (either wet or dry) with the Flesh Glove. See "Cid. Roll on Moral Command"), which is formed of Horse Hair so woven that it cannot scratch or abrade. The Glove is scented to be the only unfailing remedy for the after pains of Dengue Fever. Rheumatic patients should never be without it. The feeling of comfort after its use alone is sufficient to induce all to adopt it.

Horse Hair Flesh Gloves for dry friction, Gentlemen's Quality.

Ditto ditto ditto Ladies' Quality.

The Prince of Wales' Bath Glove, for wet friction.

The Horse Hair Bath Strap, for wet friction.

The Turkish Sponge Pad.

A great variety of Turkish Bath Gloves.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Rawlinson's England and Russia in the East	7 8
Schliemann's Troy and its Remains	21 4
Myer's Remains of Last Empires	10 0
Whyte Melville's Katerfelto	10 0
Hugo's Ninety three. Cheaper edition	3 12
Cozzen's Marvellous Country, Arizona and New Mexico, 2nd edition	5 8
Elsie, a Lowland Sketch	3 12
Cox's Heredity and Hybridism	4 4
Plunket's Here and There among the Alps	4 4
The Owl and the Pussy Cat—nonsense Songs, illustrated by Lord Ralph Kerr	13 4
Cook on Fungi	6 12
Statesman's Year Book, 1875	15 12
Michelet's Modern History	3 0
St. Beuve's English Portraits	6 12
Handy Volume Bible, 11 Vols. in case	20 0
Debrett's House of Commons	4 8
Shadwell on Mountain Warfare	10 0
Fleming's Veterinary, Sanitary, Science and Police	18 12
Hook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, Vol. 5	8 12
Comte's System of Positive Polity	13 4
Walton on Diseases of the Eye, 3rd edn	9 0
Kirk's questions and answers on Naval Ammunition Instruction	1 0
Half a dozen Daughters	2 4
Dawning's Hydraulics, Part 1	3 8
Farrar's Eric, new edn	3 4
Donaldson Theatre of Greece	3 4
Edwin Drood—Charles Dickens' edition	2 4
Braddon's Lost for Love	1 4
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, March	2 4
Beecher's Lectures to young men	1 4
Williams' Veterinary Medicine	8 12
Billing on Church Organs	0 12
Gladstones Vaticanism	1 8
Erckmann Chatreau's Brigadier Frederic	4 12
Churchill on Consumption and the Hypophosphites	13 4
The upper Ten Thousand	5 12
Rain or Knights, *new edition*	9 0
Chubb's Protection against Fire and Thieves	3 4
Austin's Jurisprudence for Students	7 8
Views in North Wales	3 0
Weinhold's Experimental Physics	3 4
Addison on Contracts. *New Edition*	20 0
Taylor on the Bankruptcy Act	23 12
The Village Surgeon, a Tale by A. Locker	2 4
Manning's Vatican Decrees	1 8
Kinglake's Crimea—Inkerman volume	10 12
Earl Russell's Recollections and Suggestions, 1813—1873	10 0
Gervinus Shakespeare Commentaries	8 12
Adam's History of Japan, Vol 2	13 4
Encyclopædia Brittanica, 9th Edition, Vol 1	18 12
Taylor's Sailing Directions, East Indies	23 12
Frost

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 13TH APRIL, 1875.

A MARKED change for the worse has come over the Liverpool Cotton Market in the past two days, and although prices on the spot are still nominally unchanged, the whole tendency is evidently in favour of a decline. The reaction is more the result of the general aspect of affairs, than any special cause, and it is therefore all the more difficult to guage its extent. The accumulation of stocks in Liverpool is probably the ruling influence, but in addition, we have, at the moment, comparatively large receipts at the American ports; a poor trade demand, and a somewhat uncertain feeling respecting Continental politics. As regards the latter cause, there is as yet little ground for apprehension but with the effects of the Franco-German war still fresh in mind, the faintest indication of a political complication on the Continent has a very marked effect.

This morning's opening message has not come in up to the time of writing, but judging from yesterday's New York advices prices are likely to show an easier tendency, futures being called ¼ cent. per lb. lower.

The American figures to date are:—

	1875	Last week	1874
Three days' receipts.....	1875	1874	1873
	15,000	14,000	16,000
Three day's receipts	5,000	15,000	5,000
" Exports to U. K. ...			
Total receipts, since 1st Sept.	3,235,000	3,482,000	3,122,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,440,000	1,472,000	1,364,000

The only news of a general character in yesterday's closing message is the report on the Skin sales in London. The quantity offered was 723,000 and while Goat Skins were firm, Sheep Skins were ½d. per lb. lower.

At the usual weekly board meeting of the Bank of Bombay to-day an advance of one per cent. was made in the rate of interest chargeable on demand loans. On the face of the last return there was nothing really to affect the market seriously, and a change in rates therefore was scarcely expected. As it is now the movement has every appearance of being merely temporary as such will consequently have little permanent effect.

STERLING EXCHANGE in the meantime has received a further upward impetus and rates are quite 1/52d. higher since yesterday. In an ordinary way any such movement in the present state of matters would be regarded with little concern, as being the result merely of a temporary scarcity of funds amongst the exchange banks, and, in fact, the squeeze if any such there be cannot be long maintained. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand ...	...1s. 10 2/32d.	...per rupee
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 9/16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 10 9/16d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight...	1s. 10 9/16d.	"

On Calcutta there is no alteration, and GOVERNMENT PAPER also is quiet at nominally previous figures

In the SHARE MARKET transactions have not been large and the movements are somewhat irregular. Bank of Bombay are a half per cent. lower but Spinning Co.'s Scrip is again slightly firmer.

To-day's COTTON MARKET is the quietest we have had for some time back. Dealers have been slow to realise the weakness of the market, and as a rule hold out for previous rates although for actual business a decline of Rs. 2 per candy may be quoted. Yesterday's receipts were 21,643 bales making 27,518 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS are unchanged in every respect. By steamer £1-18-9 to £2 may be quoted, and by sail £1-17 6 to £2 for Iron ships, and £1-12 6 to £1-15 for wooden vessels.

PIECE GOODS are steady, all kinds of Grey cloth being very firmly held. White goods are in special favour and leading qualities are one anna for piece higher.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Name	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	92
22,000	1,000	all	72 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
30,000	500	all	3p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	732½
5,35	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
80,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
40,000	2814	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	148
40,000	2400	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India. & China	175
40 000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	108
60,000	250	231	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

18	5,000	3,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,500
80	2 000	1,150	50 do	Albert Co. Karachee	600
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	60
250	1,000	200 0	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
158	2,000	1,000	2.0ps	Apollo Press Co.....	2,350
375	1,000	141	...	Bellary.....	615
225	all	all	20p.c.	Bezonji Cotton (New)	600
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,225
800	50	all	50 p.s	Do New.....	350
1,40	250	all	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	150
4 0	1,500	all	10 ps.	Carwar Company.....	700
230	250	all	...	Chinnada Press Co.....	130
500	1,500	all	175ps.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,700
500	200	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
202	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,100
180	2,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3, 25
200	2,00	15	p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	375
200	1,00	all	100 p.	French Press Co	500
1150	...	1,40	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.....	460
9125	60	35	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	435
200	2,00	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co..[d	1,200
120	...	1,50	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press..	1,200
250	5 0	all	100 p.	Sassoon Press Co.....	575
400	50	75	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	75	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	80 0
190	85	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,00		100ps	Volkart's United Press Co.	500

Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	18 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
.....	£20	16 3 11	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£10	6 5 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13 11	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,00	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£25	20 0 12	do.	Do. New £25 Shares ..	220

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000	2,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co.....	1,230
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,600
6,000	1,400	all	15p.s	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1 500
800	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,955x3.
300	2,000	5 0	...	Shownagur M. & P. C.	1,750
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,105
240	150	110	10	Broach Mills.....	210
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,000
2,50	2,00	all	100p.s	Dharumsey Spinning.....	1,335
2,500	1,25	all	125p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co ..	1,130
1,400	1,000	all	115p.s	Great Eastern	1,275
700	1,000	all		Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,075
750	1,000	all	115p.s	Jewraj Salloo Mills	1,215
.....	...	800		Khandesh Spinning	1,125
200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	1,000
.....	...	900	...	Madras U. Spinning	980
2,500	1,000	all	60	Manockji Petit's.....	1,225
1,050	1,000	all	220p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,240
4,000	625	all	65	Oriental	720
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
125	1,00	1,000	200p.c	Soonderdas Spinning....	1,100
200	1,000	250	31 p.s	Do. Do. 1/4 share	270

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,600
1,000	50	all	15p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	200	27p.ct.	Lending and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	120
2,250	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	108
1,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co..	18
1,000	500	all	7 p.c	Treacher & Co	395
350	25	all	40 ps	Vizgas Patent Slip Co....	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	20	12	...	Bank of China.....
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ....
.....	200	13	Feb.	Indi n Peninsula ....

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

The value of money has been steady this week, and in the bazaar there has been a slightly better demand, but rates there still rule lower than at the Bank, and in the open market generally first-class paper is discountable at from 1 to 2 per cent. below official rates. According to present appearances, an easy market, with perhaps, lower rates, is what may be looked for now. The rice port demand is holding off altogether, and the season is drawing to a close. The Bombay Cotton crop is not proving equal to the earlier estimates, and accounts from that Presidency are to the effect that the financial arrangements for carrying it forward have been practically completed. The only outside probable demand for money on the place is for Government, who continue drawing the bulk of their London requirements on Bombay, and it is just possible that a further exchange operation, or transmission of Silver from this side of India, may be necessary to meet the amounts at present afloat on the Bombay Treasury, namely, 50 lakhs, arriving there to-day, and 50 lakhs more in three weeks hence. For by last week's statement of the Bank of Bombay, the balances owing by them to Government, Head Office and Branches included, were about a crore of rupees, just about the amount of the Bank's cash balances. The Government revenue, however, should be coming in freely there at this time, and other up-country treasuries on this side may be sufficient, without need for further operations from here.

The Bank of Bengal's position has not materially altered this week, and no change has been made in their rates of interest or discount. The demand for accommodation continues to have a decreasing tendency. This week the advances against Government Securities have declined by 9 lakhs, and the Bills Discounted are just about the same as shown in last statement. The private deposits have, however, gone down 21 lakhs; but as the Government balances have increased 6 to 7 lakhs, the cash on hand is only 5 lakhs lower, and stands at 52¾ per cent. of the liabilities.

The Exchange Banks are now issuing their reports for the last half of the year 1874, and the low and unprofitable state of the exchanges during that period is set forth very clearly by the results, for there has been little or no commercial disaster for them to bear. The scant employment for money must have been telling severely on those among them who have large fixed deposits in hand, bearing interest at comparatively high rates; but as those become due, the Banks will have the opportunity of making better terms for themselves. The Chartered has declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, the Mercantile at the rate of 4 per cent., whilst the National declares nothing but deducts £7,624 from its reserved profits of previous years to balance the half-year's profit and loss. The Directors in doing so, while regretting the unfavourable return, state that "the prospects of the current half-year are good and that the Bank is quite clear of losers." They have therefore still their whole capital and nearly 2 lakhs of rupees of reserved profits remaining to the good.

Trade has been quiet this week, chiefly owing to approaching termination of the native year and the late very large sales of Piece Goods must require some time to work out of dealer's hands. Prospects continue good and a renewal of activity is confidently looked for before long.

Exports are exceedingly dull and flat, and in Jute there is scarcely any business doing, home accounts coming very discouraging.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling at close of last mail became very flat, and on opening of business for this week, buyers availed themselves freely of Bank Bills at 1-16 a fall of one half per cent.; and at one time the rate seemed to be going still lower. Yesterday, however, a stronger tone appeared, but the above quotation, to a sixteenth higher brought out very little demand. The price of Council Bills telegraphed to-day, has had no effect on the rate and quotations remain unchanged at the advance, with business on so small a scale as scarcely to test them. Demand and telegraphic remittance were arranged up to 1-10 and 1-9 15-16 respectively, but these rates were no longer obtainable to-day. Credits have mostly gone at 1-10 7-16 and Document Bills at 1-10 5-8 and quotations for the whole close as under:

Bank Bill s, on demand.....	1-9 3/4 to 15/16
Do 3 months' sight	1-10½ to 3/16
Do 6 do	1-10½ to 7/16
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight.....	1-10 7/16 to ½
Document Bills 6 months' sight ..1-10¾	

Francs.—An exceedingly limited amount of bills has been in the market, and rates have been frcs. 2-36½ to 37, and frcs. 2-38½ to 39 for the 3 and 6 months' currency of Document Bills respectively, closing at the extreme figures.

Bombay.—Bank demand is quoted at 4 annas premium, and 60 days at 14 to 16 annas discount.

China rates recovered, when the opium bills began to be offered, and business has resulted at from 223 to 223¾.

The Government issue of 70 lakhs of Council Bills that took place yesterday in London was taken up at 1-9⅝ on Calcutta, and at 1-9 15-16 on Bombay, at which of it being again addressed to the latter presidency. Those rates show a fall of a quarter per cent. as compared with the proceeding issue, and are the lowest rates obtained this year as yet.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There has been a better feeling this week, the first step towards an improvement in business, but as yet no actual improvement has taken place either in demand or price, and transactions have been but few in all sorts of stocks.

Government Paper, however, was largely dealt in at the end of last week, and is still attracting attention. Most of the business has been in Fours at prices advancing from 102 up to 102¾ In Four and a halfs a little has been done at 103¾, but there are no Five and a halfs offering. At the moment the market is quiet, but steady, and quotations are—

4 per cents	102¼ to ¾
4½ do	103
5½ do	108½ to 109

Bank Shares.—There has been a steady business in Bengals at 1,420, a farther advance of 5 rupees; but in Nationals there has been considerable fluctuation. From 165 they went up to 169 cash, and 110¼ time, subsequently declining to 99, and now quoting 100 to 102, with a good many transactions during the week at prices within that range, and to-day a large business at from 99 to 102.

Tea Shares are looking strong, supported by good accounts from the gardens, and greater activity may likely be seen in this department before long. In the meantime there is not a great deal doing, the indisposition to operate being general, but shares, when wanted, are not easy to find. Amongst the week's business are the following sales: Kalacherras at 111 to 112, Hoolungoories at 91, Luckimpores at 129, Bengals at 97 ex-dividend Singhulis and Murmukhs at 7 premium, Kunchunpores at 85 ex-dividend, Durrungs at 86, Singells at 132 to 134. There is a good demand for the latter, also for Monabcerras, Majagrams, Holtas and Luckimpores.

Spinning Mill Shares remain very heavy; and difficult of sale, taking them all round, but in one or two instances there has been demand, giving an upward tendency to the stocks affected. Barnagores have been in very fair demand, beginning at 95, and advancing to 101, on declarationof an ad interim 6 per cent. dividend. Budge Budge have been taken at 6 discount for original, and at 12 discount for new shares. Fort Glosters have been again done at 67½; for Howrahs there is a little inquiry, resulting in business at 19 discount and Goureepores are again higher at 975. Cotton Mill scrip is dull; there have been sales of Goosery at 226 ex-dividend, and of Bouresh at 101¾and 100, also a forced sale of the latter at 94.

Coal Shares dull; the only business reported is at 1,340 for Bengal.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam are better, transactions having taken place at 442½ and 445 ex dividend.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP FRANK CARVILL, 1489 tons, Captain C MacFee, will sail to-day for Amsterdam with 9,250 bales cotton, and 1,499 cwts linseed.

THE S. S. PEARL 366 tons Captain C. Doert sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Woodward. and three children and forty deck passengers.

THE S. S. HUTTON 1528 tons Captain F. W. Hodges will sail to-day for London via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For London.—Captain and Mrs. Chalmers and infant Mrs Heunen and four children, Col. T. Swanton. Mrs. Murphy and two children, Mrs. Richards, Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Lane, and three children, Captain Russell, Captain and Mrs. Barton, and two children For Port Said.—Three officers 122 invalids 8 men 60 women and 150 children.

THE S. S. EMBLEMATIC, 1438 tons, Captain J Stephenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (March 14th), via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—172 packages wine, 62 packages glassware, 193 packages piecegoods, 8457 packages iron, 5,300 bundles iron hoops, 389 iron plates, 60 casks earthenware, 19 boxes tin plates, 5 bales twist, 842 barrels alum, 200 casks beer, 264 packages soap, 75 barrels sulphur, 30 drums oil, 6000 bricks, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol & Co.

THE S.S. KING ARTHUR, 1047 tons, Captain Johnstone which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool (March 7th), brought the following cargo:—5,752 packages iron, 1,000 bundles iron hoops, 5 cases thread, 184 packages color, 1 cask potash, 104 boxes soap 5 cases stationery. 51 cases stout, 10 cases umbrellas, 30 kegs nails, 100 boxes tinplates, 15 casks disinfecting powder, 26 bales twist, 13 packages glassware, 1218 packages piece goods, and some other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol & Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Sumatra, Captain Caboare, sailing on the 15th instant at 5 P.M.—For Genoa—Mrs. Spencer and family, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Molyneux, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Whishaw, Rev. and Mrs. Brigel and one child, Mrs. Spillmann, and one child, Major F. C. Trent, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. G. W. Jameson, Captain and Mrs. W. T. H. Cox and one child, Colonel and Mrs. Dawson, Miss Dawson, Master Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Mesh, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Pilastri, Miss Atkinson, Captain Collis, Captain Goodall, Mr. H. Mayer, Mr. Baptist Pastore, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. H. S. Smith one child and ayah. For Naples.—Colonel Fane. For Aden.—Mr. Succaram Ramjee. For Suez.—Rev. Ohlinger, Master Rogers and one Companion.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Emblehope (s).....	Stephenson ..	Liverpool, March 14.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Wycliffe (s).....	Fuller	Revel and Havre.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Hutton, Hodges, to London.

Ship Frank Carvill, MacFee, to Amsterdam.

The following vessels entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Malta, to Coast and Calcutta.

Steam r Cashmere, to P. Gulf via Karrachee.

Barque Emma, to Tuticorin and Coconada.

Barque Emanuele, to Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 3 cases silvered glass, Scarjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Rinaldo s, 100 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer & Co; 3 packages ink, Thacker Vining & Co; 50 casks sulphate of cop; er, Moorarjee Natha; 10 cases thread, Bilcoo Sasha & Co.

Good Hope s, 1 case champagne, Cutler Palmer & Co.

Strathclyde s, 15 casks sulphate of copp r, Moorarjee Natha.

Rointon s, 6 cases ginger wine Manockjee Bhikjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 25 cases brandy L. Sibille & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ardgowan, 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

Mary Stenhouse, 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 500 bales cotton, J O Bushby & Co.

Prince Fredrick, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Ellen Bates, 95 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton, & Co.

Cape Verde, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Emerdale s, 4,006 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co; 82¾ cwts linseed, 6 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 309 cwts linseed, Munjee Purmanund.

Khersonese, 3465 cwts linseed, Wallace & Co.

Timor s, 100 cwts myrabolams, Feejee Kessowjee; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 15 cwts b mp, s 216 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 700 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 144 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

Streathclyde s, 300 cwts myrabolams, Poonja Nursee; 101 bales wool, Nursee Khattow; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 100 bale c tton, Wallace & Co; 50 bales wool, Harjeewan Vasunjee; 1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

Rinaldo s, 750 cwts linseed, Nursee Khattow; 25 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

Historian s, 50 bales cotton, Luckmedas Khimjee & Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

FOR LONDON.

St George s, 25 cwts gangs, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee.

Kong Sverre s, 244 cwts nuxvomics, A Trading & Co; 285 bags rapeseed, B cherdass Ambaidass.

County of Sutherland s, 1050 cwts sursee seed, and 750 cwts linseed, Nursee Khattow; 4500 cwts linseed and 750 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 352 cwts linseed, Remington & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Winona, 250 cwts linseed, Knoop & Co.

Kingston, 500 bales cotton, G Addum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Corra Linn, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

Octavia, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

Tabor, 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Wicliffe s, 100 l ales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Odessa s, 750 cwts coffee, A Trading & Co.

Jumatra s, 480 cwts wheat, Aleen Riebe and Co; 840 cwts gingelly seed, Ball Brothers; 2205 cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi s, 250 bales cott n, A Kunkler & Co.

Juno s, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Delhi s, 334 bags coffee, P and O Co.

Juno s, 31 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 370 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 1,060 bags coffee, B I S N Co; 200 bales cotton, E Sjtmaz & Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sumatra s, 1 bale skins, M DeSouza & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi s, 4 bundles silk, Hajee Zamal Abedin.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s, 2 bales hides, G Sigg & Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Delhi s, 107 bags coffee, P and O Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s, 31 p ckages fabrawns and shackles, Rahimbhoy Allabinbhoy; 26 bales twist, H J M A K aluck.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·772 inches.
Tempe rature of the Air.....	84·7 degree.
Wet-bulb Th rmometer.....	77·4 "
Dew Point	74·7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0·730 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·10 "
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day).....	90·2 "
Minimum do do.....	77·8 "
General Direction of wind..N.NW,NNE,NNW NW,WNW,NW,NNW,NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	337 miles.
Bombay, 11th April 1875.	

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 22.

Fife, Colonel, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, from Khandeish.

APRIL 10.

Thomson, Surg-Major, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on duty, from Mhow.

APRIL 12.

Russell, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Kattywar.

Montgomery, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Pemberton, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, from Hyderabad.

APRIL 13.

Stopford, Captain, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

Mostyn, Lieut, Bombay 7th Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Deesa.

Tyrell, Bt Major, Madras 48th Regt, on leave, from Bellary.

Wellesley, Major, M dras 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Kamptee.

Fane, Lieut Col, Madras 19th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow

DEPARTURES—APRIL 8.

Knocker, Col nel, Madras 40th Regt N I, to join, to Secundraba P

Knocker, Sub.-Lt, Madras 21st Fusiliers, on leave, to Secunderabad.

APRIL 10

Fife, Colonel, Bombay R E, on duty, to Poona

APRIL 12

Pemberton, Major, Bengal R E, on leave, to England

Lyons, Major, Bombay 21st R gt N, on leave, to Mathe ran

Riddell, Captain, Bengal A st Comt, on sick leave, to England

Sinnar, Captain, Madras 76th Regt, on leave, to England.

APRIL 13

Bacon, Colonel, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Mahableshwur.

Fuller, Colonel, Bombay R E, on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 10.)

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Capt George Strahan, R E, Dep y Supt in charge of the Rajpootana and Simla Topographical Survey, in addition to that of the Civil Leave Code, from the 12th April, or from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Phillip Ford, Asst Revenue Surveyor, 1st grade, passed by the 1st or Higher Standard Vernacular Examination held Gen ra G O, Military Dept, No 734, dated 9th Sept 1884.

Leave of Absence—Mr James O'Toole, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade for two months and fifteen days, under Chapter VI, Section 21 the Civil Leave Code, commencing from the date on which field operations will cease during the current month.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following promotion is made, with effect from 1st inst:—

Mr E F Litchfield, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be an Asst Surveyor of the 2nd grade.

Maj M Orchard, Farrack Master, Meerut Divi-ion, Military Works, to grant the three months' privilege leave from 1st April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J M Luff, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, N Bi State Railway, is granted six months' special leave, under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, and one month's subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr J W Buyers, Ex Engr 2nd grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, from the 1st May 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr E J Moore, Ex Engr, 4th grade, attached to the Delhi Division, is appointed, act ng, to Mr Buyers during his absence on leave.

Mr Pitt, Asst Govt of India, P W D, Railway Br nch, Non 712—728 E R, dated 15th Sept 1873, leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, under Section 5, Supplement F, of Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr S Riddle, Ac ountant, 3rd grade, attached to the Rajpootana State Railway, and under Section 17, Supplement F, of Civil Leave Code, thirty days subsidiary leav- is also granted to Mr Riddle from the 16th April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr R Gompertz, Ex Engr, Mehur Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, fifty days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effe t from the 1st May 1875, or such subs quent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following postings and transfers have been made by Supdg Engr, Lower Sindh District:—

Mr W G T Stace, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to the Shwan Division

Mr A L Knolles, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, to the Schwan Division

Mr F Allen, Overseer, 1st grade, from the Mehur to the Kotree Division.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Batn, 22nd Regt.

Number, Rank and Name.—No 2022, Private Patrick O Donnell.	Place of enlistment—Fermoy.
Age—25 years and 7 months.	Parish where born—Tipperary.
Size—5 feet, 10¼ inches.	Country—Tipperary.
Color of—	Former Trade or occupation, —laborer.
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.	Dress at the time of desertion —Regimental white clothing and pioneers cap.
Marks—None.	Remarks—Deserted off sentry taking with him his waist belt, frog, scabbard and two pouches, containing ten rounds of ammunition in each.
Date of desertion—5th April 1875.	
From whence deserted—Shahjahanpur.	
Date of enlistment—14th February 1873.	

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, April 8th.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Appointment—Mr R W Trafford, Asst Comr, Sialkot is appointed to officiat- as Depy Comr of Sialkot during the absence of Lieut Col C V Jackson on special duty, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th March 1875.

Notification—T e following officers have been declared to have passed the prescribed examination in Urdu:—

Mr W Jenkyns, Asst Comr, with great credit.

Mr H C T Robinson, Asst Comr.

Leave—Surgn A Skeen, Offg Civil Surgn, Peshawar, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, from the 20th April 1875, preparatory to proceeding on the two years' furlough granted him in G G O, No 316 of 18th March 1875.

Lieut-Col F J Millar, Depy Comr, is posted to the Karnal district, on return from furlough.

Appointment—Mr J Sime, Principal, Govt College, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Inspr of Schools, Umballa Division, during the absence of Mr C R Cooke on furlough, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th Feb 1875.

Appointment—Mr Dicks, Professor, Govt College, Delhi is appointed to officiate as Principal of that institution, vice Mr Sime, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1875.

Mr C F Graham, Comr and Supt, is posted to the Hissar division, on return from furlough.

Col Graham takes charge of the Hissar division from Lieut-Col C A McMahon on the forenoon of the 2nd April 1875.

Leave—The furlough for nine months, together with thirty days' subsidiary leav, granted to Mr T Roberts, Asst Comr, Hoshiarpur, in Punjab Governm nt Gazette Order No 502, dated 8th Feb 1875 is cancelled at his own request.

Appointment—Surgn E Sanders, 2nd Sikh Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the sanitarium of Sheikhupura for the hot season of 1875.

Appointment—Surgn-Maj J Fairweather, Civil Surgn of Gurdaspur, is appointed officiating Civil Surgn of De hi, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd April 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Leave—Surgn R Power, in medical charge, 3rd Sikh Infantry, is gran d furlough on full pay for one month from the 1st April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay and embark on furlough to Europe.

Notification—The services of Surgn-Maj s C Courtney, Corps of Guides, and C F Costello, 1st Regt Punjab Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Civil Dept.

Sergt T Williams, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from the Office of Supdg Engr, Sirhind Canal Circle, to the 2nd Division Sirhind Canal.

Posting—Mr G W Vyse, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.

POSTAL NOTICES.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, M-lwa, Berar, and for all parts towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona the Deccan, Southern Mahrat a Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Aden, Zanzibar and Seyoor, at 12; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding 4 tolah 4 anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding 4 ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1, via Southampton not exceeding 4 ounce 8 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HASTINGS—April 4th at Dehra Ismail Khan, the wife of Captain F. E. Hastings, 2nd Sikh Infantry, of a son.

POPE—April 6th, at Akola the wife of Mr. J. F. Pope, Executive Engineer, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGE.

LYNN—THOMAS—April 8th, at St. Mary's Church, Benares, by the Rev. W. A. Duke, Chaplain, Gordon James, eldest son of the late Rev. J. M. Lynn, M. A., incumbent of Kirkstall, Leeds, to Janet, youngest daughter of the late R. M. Thomas, Esq, of Calcutta.

DEATH

FARRELL—April 9th, at Allahabad, Daisy Gartrude, the dearly beloved child of Hiram Farrell, Veterenary Surgeon—aged 1 year 8 months.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"IMPARTIAL."—Your letter was published yesterday.

"A. W. W."—Your letter is not authenticated.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875.

WE are glad to observe that high officials are becoming aware of the political mischief that may result from the encouragement it has hitherto been the practice of too many among them to extend to a disloyal freedom of speech, as an interesting product of the educated native mind. There can be little doubt that the treasonable speeches and writings with which we on this side of India are too familiar would soon go out of fashion among the natives themselves, if men suspected of secretly fanning the flame of sedition were not ostentatiously patronized by judges and members of Council who

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DARING ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL.

Captain Boyton, the celebrated American Swimmer, has made an attempt, partially successful, to cross the English Channel in his new life preserving apparatus. He was in the water fifteen hours, during which time he accomplished a distance of fifty miles, and was only prevented from reaching Boulogne by the setting in of night.

The result of this daring enterprise was immediately telegraphed to Her Majesty the Queen.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL.

The Political uneasiness caused by the attitude of Germany towards Belgium with reference to the comments of the clerical press on the arbitrary dealings of the Government with the Ultramontane party is now subsiding.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Disraeli stated that this incident was concluded but declared that, if the independence and neutrality of Belgium were threatened he would know his duty and would not fear to meet Parliament.

THE LOCK-OUT IN SOUTH WALES.

Reports from South Wales hold out prospects of the termination of the Lock-out.

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Baron Rothschild has issued a new Russian loan of fifteen millions sterling.

THE TRIAL OF THE GAEKWAR.

Lord George Hamilton has promised to make an early communication to the papers respecting the result of the Baroda Commission.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL.

The Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo were delivered in London on the 10th instant.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5 5/16.
4 per cent. Consols for account 93¼
5 do. French Rente, 1872 ..... 102½.
Bar Silver ..... 57 3/16.
The Ashmore is at Dover lightening her cargo.
Departures at Bombay via Suez Canal.—Border Chieftain, and Colombo.

MR. H. S. GROVES, B.A., is appointed to act as Assistant to the Accountant-General, Bombay.

A NUMBER of guns are being got ready in the Arsenal at Bangalore for work in Burmah if necessary

THE Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces was expected to arrive at Nynee Tal on Sunday last.

IN consequence of the departure on six months' medical leave of Mr. W. M. Low, Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Lucie Smith, Deputy Commissioner, will officiate as Commissioner.

THE quantity of cotton despatched to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar this season amounts to 254 816 bales, against 237,350 in the corresponding period last year. For the week ending 3rd April the number of bales sent to Bombay amounted to 9 691.

MR. W. J. Lindsay, Officiating Principal of the Lahore College, has applied for furlough to Europe. The long and faithful service of this officer has earned him the repose he now seeks. The Lahore paper trusts the claims of Mr. Dick of the Delhi College will not be overlooked in filling up this vacancy, and that the promotion will go in the Punjab portion of the educational department.

THE entire income at the disposal of the Government of the N. W Provinces for the year 1875 76 is estimated at Rs. 1,73,41,000, and the charges upon it at Rs. 1,82,18 000 thus exceeding the receipts by 8¼ lacs. This excess is met by drawing on the balances left from the previous year, on the two accounts of Provincial services, and Local Funds, and will be spent chiefly on Public Works in those provinces.

A TELEGRAM to a contemporary from Head quarters of the Naga expedition, under date 11th April states that all the troops returned to Sanua on the 31st ultimo, having recovered six guns. They attacked and burned Maonu on the 1st instant, the Naga loss being comparatively heavy. Ninu was re-visited on the second, and after a long parley seven guns were given up, making the total number of guns recovered seventeen. The whole force commenced to come back to Kohima and is expected to reach Borussali about the 7th. The Sanua Chief is detained till three other men are surrendered. The weather is very bad.

THERE is always some trouble involved in having currency notes. A correspondent of the Jubbulpore paper states that he received from the local treasury some notes of the *Bombay* circle, and a week after, when tendering the same notes at the same office, they were refused. It would be as well to facilitate as much as possible business transactions at a place like Jubbulpore, where it is almost inconceivable that Bombay notes should be denied currency.

WE read in the *Pioneer* that Lord Northbrook has paid a graceful compliment to the memory of the natives who fell at Lucknow fighting on our side during the Mutiny. When in Oudh, a year and a half ago, he observed that no monument bore testimony to their gallant behaviour, and at his own expense he gave orders for a memorial obelisk. This will be put up, we believe, in the autumn. Mr. Llewhellin, the Calcutta sculptor, is now engaged upon it. The Viceroy has also ordered a fountain to be put up in the main street of Delhi to commemorate his visit.

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending the 13th March, were 6,401, the number in the previous week being 6,397. There was no death registered under the head of cholera. The total deaths from small-pox were 285, the number in the previous week being 276. One third of the total deaths from small-pox occurred in the district of Gurgaon alone. It is worthy of note that the upper portion of the Punjab, in which the prejudice against vaccination is rapidly subsiding, has, for the last two years, enjoyed a marked comparative immunity from small-pox. There were 394 male and 368 female births registered.

HITHERTO the establishment of breweries in the Southern Provinces connected with the Madras Presidency was much discouraged by all the local authorities except Coimbatore, under a delusion apparently that the sale of country brewed liquor increased the sikarry revenue. This opposition appears to be dropped by the Board of Revenue and the Madras Government, so that the acting Collector of Salem has now brewed in the Mysore fashion and obtaining the opinion of the Mysore Government and securing the approval of a European Medical Practitioner of the highest standing in the service, granted a license, which was subsequently cancelled by the permanent incumbent by a direct representation through the regular channel to the Indian Government, it is signified by that authority that breweries should not be discouraged.

IN an article on the disposal of the dead, the *Indian Medical Gazette* sums up as follows:—In truth we are disposed to think that too much has been made of the sentimental argument. The great question is for the living, not for the dead. What method of disposing of the latter is most to the sanitary benefit and advantage of the former? or, to use the words of the *Times*, which is "the extreme utilitarianism which would turn to the best account the last ounce of departed humanity?" We have the choice of embalming, of burial in massive vaults, of burial in wicker cages, or without any envelope, of burning, and of giving the corpse up to the tender mercies of birds of prey. We cannot help thinking that burning possesses most sanitary advantages, particularly so during epidemic seasons, when the pestilence

"Rushes as a storm over half th' astonished isle,"
"And strews with sudden carcases the land."

If there be any truth in various accepted theories of the spread of epidemic diseases, it must be admitted that destruction of the poisoned body by fire is the safest method for the survivors.

A CASE was decided last week by the Deputy Commissioner of Ambala, which throws some light on the careless way in which banks sometimes conduct their business. In August 1871, the Simla Bank Corporation obtained a decree against a Mr. Teal under the Special Registration Procedure (Act XX of 1866), for some Rs. 13,000, which amount was speedily realized by the Bank. That decree is now held to be void in a suit brought by Mr. Teal to set it aside, on the simple ground that the bond on which the Bank sued in 1871 was *not* specially registered, although the verified plaint of the Bank alleged that it was; and Mr. Teal is held entitled to a refund of Rs. 13,000 with interest at 12 per cent. from August 1871. Mr. Newton, counsel for the Bank, ineffectually contended that the decree could not now be set aside, as Act XX was repealed; but apart from this technical point, he admitted he had no case. He concluded his address to the Court with the following peroration, which may be found consoling to the Bank's shareholders and the Bank's legal adviser: "The blunder of the Bank in 1871 was the result of their trying to do the thing cheaply and to conduct their own law business without the aid of a lawyer. There is an abundance of lawyers in the Province; they require to be fed and clothed; I myself require to be well-fed and well clothed, and I am happy to be able to inform the Court that for the future the Agent of the Bank has determined to remain an ornament to the Bank Parlour, which he has adorned for so many years, and will refrain from haunting the precincts of the Court."

THE following items of news from Afghanistan are given by the *Pioneer*:—The Mission sent to Meshed for the purpose of bringing back Sirdar Ayub Khan has returned, unsuccessful, to Herat. Behram Khan reports that the Sirdar has sent a message to his father, to the effect that Sirdar Yakub Khan's conduct in going to Cabul can only be accounted for on the supposition, that his brain was turned, that Ayub Khan's brain is sound as yet, but should his senses ever fail him he will then probably join his brother, but for the present he prefers remaining at Meshed, or possibly, if this arrangement proves unsatisfactory, going to Turkey. General Fakir Mahomed and his friends have also sent messages to the chiefs at Herat, taunting them with the fact that the Amir had shown no respect to the solemn pledge given to Sirdar Yakub Khan by the Ghilzaie chiefs, and remarking that they themselves preferred remaining loyal to their new master and sharing his fate, whether for joy or for sorrow. Mustaufi Habibula Khan appears to have been very busy at Herat. He reports that he has reason to believe that Din Mahomed Khan (who was killed at Ghorian) was really disloyal to the Amir and richly deserved his fate. The Mustaufi has also asked for instructions regarding the punishment to be dealt out to some of the rebels, and has received an answer giving him powers of life and death, directing him to act on his own responsibility, and warning him that he will probably be left at Herat for some time. The chief difficulty, however, appears to be want of money, and stringent orders have again been issued on this subject. The Mahomedan new year's day was celebrated by the usual presentation of *nuzzurana* and distribution of khillats and sunnuds. No changes of office have as yet taken place amongst the members of the Durbar.

THE following appeal on behalf of the Karens has been issued by the Tonghoo Relief Committee. It is to be hoped that while the Karens are remembered, the rats will not be forgotten. History records cases of these animals having migrated in vast armies when pressed for food, and an invasion would be anything but pleasant:—

The Tonghoo Relief Committee appeal to the public on behalf of the distressed Karens inhabiting the hills on the east of the Tonghoo District, British Burmah. Their harvests for two or three years past have been consumed by a plague of rats, which have spared nothing in their wide-spread devastations. At present the people are entirely destitute, their accumulations have long been exhausted, and they have no occupation but that of husbandry to depend upon for their daily subsistence. The scarcity extends over an area of at least 6,000 square miles with a population aggregating 10,000 souls. Though a great portion of these are heathen, there are among them converts, both Protestants and Roman Catholics; and the distribution of the funds collected will be wholly effected by mission agency. The local Government have already expended upwards of Rs. 40,000 in assisting the afflicted villagers; but as it will be necessary to support the people throughout the ensuing year, the Committee represents but a small proportion of the actual amount required to save them from sickness, suffering, and death. It is hoped that this appeal will be speedily responded to, as no time is to be lost, rains having commenced all communications with the region of scarcity will be difficult in the extreme.

Subscriptions will be received by James Petley, Esq. Tonghoo; the Chaplain of Rangoon; Colonel Brown, Commissioner, and H. L. St. Barbe, C. S., Honorary Secretary to the Committee.

Tonghoo March 12, 1875.

A CORRESPONDENT at Rangoon writes as follows to a contemporary:—An officer who arrived from the district a few days ago informed me that it was the opinion of the Burmans generally that the King would fight, and that he was making preparations for a war. As far as our preparations are concerned, all we have done as yet is to send up a battery of artillery, under the command of Major Richardson and a wing of the 30th N. I. Regiment under the command of Colonel Watts to Tonghoo. More troops are, however, said to be coming over from India, and are to be despatched at once to the frontier. It is reported that the 3rd Buffs have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service in Burmah, but I cannot vouch for this as a fact. A European regiment is also said to be on its way from Madras; but these are but rumours. There is little doubt, however, that if there is to be a row, more troops will have to be sent. It was reported this morning that the Commander-in-Chief of Madras had ordered the entire artillery force of fifty or sixty Staff Corps officers, doubtless with a view to strengthen the regiments which are likely to be called into service. Last week a letter addressed by the Viceroy to the King was conveyed by Lieutenant C. H. E. Adamson to Mandalay with an order to present it personally to the King. Mr. Adamson, who is expected to appear bareheaded and shoeless before his Majesty, but it is commonly reported that he is the last British subject who will be forced to do so. Let us hope that this report is true for it absurd that British representatives should be is forced to cringe before the puppet to whom we were more than merciful when, at the end of the last war, the whole country lay at our feet.

MORE TREASON.

The following letter, signed, as our readers will observe "Sahib "(!) appears in the last issue of the *Indu Prakash*:—

Sir—Governed as British India is at the present time, it is an impossibility that the great mass of the people can ever be contented, or feel otherwise then as the subjects of an alien conqueror. Let the English Press rattle the sounding brass of their hollow arguments as they will; let English statesmen glory in their legislative successes as they may; let England herself boast of the benefits she has conferred on the country, while she can; the day is coming when the fancied unity of the English Government with the wants and wishes of its Indian subjects, will be rudely divested of its pictured beauty, and shown to the world in its true colours, which for a time only can hide the bitter conflict of opposed interests, that for the while are smothered beneath its capacious folds. The day will come when the symbol tones of the English press in India and at home, will sound with a less decisive voice, and with a harsher melody than now. The rights and wrongs of a people cannot be passed for ever in silence, nor the wail of woe remain unheard. The hour is at hand when our Indian legislators will see their vaunted work, that grand and mighty edifice of "intentions towards the people of all classes and creeds are admirable", is viewed by the "Natives" with feelings other than those of distrust and dislike. To secure this happy end should be the ambition of every Indian statesman! There is, however but one method of bringing the people into closer contact with the Government, and that is, the provision of an adequate means whereby the people may be represented in the Councils of the Government, *i. e.*, by a Parliament. A similar idea has been mooted already that of Parliamentary representation at home, but I hope with your permission to show in another letter how prejudicial the adoption of this idea would be, to the interests of the people of India, and that, on the contrary a Local Parliament would develope and promote the welfare of the people and the country at large. Trusting you will pardon the length of this epistle, but trusting that you will kindly find space for it.—I am, Sir,

A SAHIB.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF CANAL STEAMERS.

ON Monday last the steamship Caledonia of Glasgow commanded by Captain R. Sidey, arrived in Bombay for the first time, as the pioneer of the new "Anchor Line" of home-going boats which have been advertised in our columns for some time past as being intended to ply between this port and Liverpool should the owners receive as we trust they shall sufficient patronage to induce them to do so. The anchor line of steamers as an old and well known one to those at home who have had intercommunication with the port of New York. For a considerable time past the North Atlantic or Western Ocean has been overcrowded with vessels specially constructed with a view to supplying the enormous demand for passenger accommodation which formerly existed between North American and English ports, so much so indeed that the supply has outgrown the demand. The enterprising owners of the anchor line finding the New York line less productive than formerly placed some of their boats on a line between Glasgow Liverpool, the principal Mediterranean ports and New York and they have now determined on establishing if possible as we have said an anglo-Indian line.

The Caledonia, which is to make the first trip home, as she has made the first out, is not a new boat having been built in Glasgow eleven years ago, since then however she has been lengthened by about sixty feet, and three years ago new compound engines of 424 nominal horse-power were supplied in lieu of the original engines, which were not so powerful. Her saloon is fitted up in a superior manner and extends across the entire breadth of the vessel, an advantage which old sea-goers will not fail to appreciate. The Staterooms, which provide accommodation for eighty-eight first class passengers are supplied with all the most modern improvements. The vessel is 2125 tons gross measurement. She measures 315 feet long by 36 wide. Although the Caledonia is a vessel well worthy of admiration and ranks A one at Lloyds, yet she is rated by her owners as one of their second class boats, being inferior in speed and size to many others which they have, her speed being on an average from ten to eleven knots, and her tonnage but little more than one half that of the Bolivia which is 4650 gross tonnage, and 1120 nominal horse power, the boats belonging to this line can therefore compare favorably with those of the P and O Company, whose largest boat is the Peshawur of 3731 tons and 600 horse power.

SUICIDE OF THE THIRD MASTER BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

IT is our painful duty to record another case of suicide, nearly as distressing in its melancholy details as the one which has not yet ceased to be a subject of conversation. Henry Phillips, whose death we are called upon to announce to-day, was the third Master of the Byculla Schools, and had held that post during the past nineteen months. To all he was known as a young man of sober, steady, and most respectable appearance, manner and conduct. In March last he formed an ill-fated and unrequited attachment for a young lady employed in the same establishment, and her indifference preying upon him, he being at all times shy, reserved and extremely sensitive brought on a temporary derangement of his mind which lead him to destroy himself. An Inquest was held yesterday, Dr. Howlett presiding, before a Christian jury, when the following evidence was taken.

The first witness called was the Reverend George Carew Reynell, M. A. who said.—I am a Clerk in holy orders and the Honorary Secretary of the Byculla Schools, of which the deceased was the third master. He first came to the Schools in March last. I was informed that he had formed an unrequited attachment for one of the mistresses in the Byculla Girls' school. I spoke to him on the subject. He was evidently in very bad spirits, and depressed in mind. I do not think that I have spoken to him since last yesterday at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I received through the Post a registered letter the envelope of which was in the hand writing of the deceased and was addressed to me. On opening it I found a letter which I now produce. (The letter is as follows):—

"It will be some gratification to you to know that the "fool" is no longer in your way: and he will not again trouble you,—woman, money-making creature that he was. *Now* you may banish him from your memory; and let the sweet old woman, and her austere master, hold holy possession of your mind—till the adage is verified.—Yours in death.

12-4-75.

A scrap for Miss Arthur, Motherly care of Miss Montague."

The terms in which the letter is couched appeared to me to be incoherent and not such as would be written by a sane person. I therefore at once looked at the wording of the letter and immediately came over to the school and saw the headmaster Mr Walters and learned from him that the deceased was supposed to be asleep in his room. In the morning he had said that he had passed a sleepless night and had asked for permission to be absent from the school during the remainder of the day. His request was granted. Mr Walters told me that he had seen him lying down in his room at about 6 o'clock, and that he thought he was asleep. I and Mr Walters immediately proceeded to the deceased's room and found him lying on the couch the body is now on. He was insensible and was breathing heavily. The surface of his body was warm, but he could not be aroused. I at once sent for Dr. Hunter, Dr. Blaney, and the school Apothecary. I gave him a mustard emetic, but he could not swallow it. Dr. Hunter and his Apothecary arrived immediately afterwards, and applied the stomach pump the Galvanic battery, and other remedies. Dr. Hunter wished for another opinion, and Dr. Arnott was sent for and came, he applied various remedies, but the deceased died at about 6 o'clock from the state of stupor, and died, as I am informed at 6·45 this morning. Mr. Walters in my presence searched the room and on the sideboard was found a bottle nearly empty, which was labelled "syrup of Hydriate of Chloral." The deceased had for some time exhibited any suicidal tendency. He was a very quiet sober steady respectable young man and bore an unexceptionally good character. I know of no other cause that would induce him to commit suicide than the disappointment in love I referred to.

Mr. R. Walters deposed—I have known the deceased for the last eleven years. During the past three months he had been very much depressed in mind, having been in love with one of the mistresses of the girls' school, with whom he was in love not to speak to her. He took this matter very much to heart. He had never expressed an intention in my hearing of committing suicide I think he was sane on all points except as regards this unfortunate attachment. From the deep grief he was under I do not think that he was responsible for his actions. He applied to me yesterday morning about 8 or 9 o'clock for leave for the day, which I granted him, and left past 12 o'clock I went down to see him and found him as I thought sleeping on his couch, but I noticed that his face was unusually pallid. I called the second Master, Mr. Thomas, to come and see him, and we both went in to the deceased's room together. I then went for the deceased's servant and told him to call me when his master awoke. I went on with my school duties and at about 4 o'clock, when I was about to read prayers I was sent for to the committee room by Mr. Thomas, and on my return I was told that a letter had been received. (The witness here proce ded to confirm the statement of the preceding witness and added) Near the empty bottle I found a tumbler in which some of the syrup had been poured. After the deceased's death, I searched the room and found on the table a sheet of paper written in the deceased's handwriting and a summary of his accounts up to the 12th inst. showing the debts due by him, and also a statement of a debt due to a money lender. I also found his daily account book and on the 5th March last I find the following items:—Bottle of chloral Rs. 1-8-0. No one as far as I can ascertain saw the deceased purchase the chloral. I am sure the deceased was not in the habit of taking chloral medicinally. I have his accounts since September 1873, and the purchase of chloral is only entered once. I think he was for a long time past suffering from sleeplessness before the late trouble came upon him.

Mr. John Thomas, the second master in his evidence which was next taken, speaking of the love affair, said I think on this point the deceased was insane. I sat up with the deceased until he died, he never recovered consciousness from the time when he was first found to be insensible."

John Thomas, a pupil in the school, then deposed to having seen the deceased standing at the back door of his room shaking a bottle which he had in his hand at about 8 o'clock in the morning, he then went into his room, and the witness did not see him again.

Manoel Rodrigues, the servant of the deceased, deposed—The deceased came down at 6·30 A. M. and bathed after which he took his breakfast and made as hearty a meal as usual. After taking his breakfast he laid down on the couch and told me to wake him up at 8 o'clock. He gave me nine cheroots and told me to post them. I was to register one of them.

Antoine Philips Fernandes, a compounder at Messrs Kemp's deposed that on the 5th March last as identified by his counter book a bottle of Syrup of Hydrate of Chloral was sold but he could not say to whom. There is no restriction on its sale.

Dr. Hunter was then examined and gave evidence in detail as to the treatment he had adopted and said that, in his opinion, death was occasioned by an overdose of Syrup of Hydrate of Chloral.

Dr. Hewlett then summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

THE AFFLICTION OF FOXES.—Foxes are much tormented with fleas, and when the infliction becomes severe, they gather, from the bark of trees, moss, which they carry in their mouths to the side of a stream where the water deepens by degrees. Here they enter the water still carrying the moss in their mouths; and going backwards, beginning from the end of their tail, they advance by slow degrees, till the whole body of the animal, with the exception of the mouth, is entirely immersed. The fleas, during this proceeding, have rushed successively in rapid haste to the dry parts, and finally to the moss; and the fox, when he has, according to his calculation, allowed sufficient time for all the fleas to take their departure, quietly opens his mouth. The floating moss, with its interesting freight, is carried away by the stream and the animal finds its way back to the bank, with an evident feeling of much self-satisfaction at having thus freed himself from his tormentors.—A Paladilhe, in *Nature*.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury:—

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

Syed Hassun, a Mogul, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder; with voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and with using criminal force to Balloo Jannoo otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation. Mr. Webb, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case are briefly these. On the 18th March last, Balloo Jannoo went to the shop of the prisoner, next to Aga Khan's Mosque at the Babula Tauk, to buy a cucumber. Prisoner, who is a fruit seller, asked two pies for it, whereas Balloo offered him a pice. Prisoner thereupon got angry and told Balloo to go away—saying "Does the cucumber belong to your father? Go away, you *soor*," Balloo said the road was the Sircar's, and that he would go or not as he pleased. Prisoner got down from the shop and struck Balloo three blows with his fists, one in the left temple, and two on his chest. Balloo fell down and seemed to be in great pain, whereupon some of the bye-standers sent for a policeman. There was a lame Mussulman, who assisted the prisoner to escape into the mosque. He then went to where Balloo was lying, and in the presence of a policeman, who had come up, kicked Balloo as he lay on the ground remarking that he was shamming. Balloo, who gradually got worse, was placed in a cart and removed to the Doomeyrey chowkey, and while enquiries were being made as to who struck him he died.

Mr. Lang, in defence of the prisoner urged, that the only question for the jury was whether the prisoner received grave and sudden provocation before he struck the deceased. He would call witnesses to show that, when a dispute arose as to the price of the cucumber, the deceased Balloo insulted prisoner in a gross manner and abused him and called him "soor," an expression which among Mussulmans is viewed as a very grave insult and abuse. The learned counsel contended that the prisoner received grave and sudden provocation on the occasion; and if the jury thought that he was guilty they were asked to find him guilty only of using criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.

Some witnesses were called for the defence, whose evidence showed that the deceased Balloo first abused the prisoner calling him "soor," and that, as he fell he struck his head against a stone that was lying in the road, which was the reason for his bleeding.

Mr. Webb having briefly replied, the jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of using criminal force on grave and sudden provocation. His Lordship sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment, remarking that that was the extreme punishment which the court could give him.

FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

Gumna Natta, a Marwaree, was charged with having, on the 29th April 1874, in a suit pending before Mr. C. P. Cooper, then acting first judge of the Small Cause Court, given false evidence on oath in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Mooljee, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, for the defence.

The facts of the case are briefly these as stated by Mr. Branson. The prisoner was a Marwaree shroff carrying on business in Bombay. Unfortunately for the prosecutor, Mahomed Hajee Hoosub, he became acquainted with prisoner in Bombay in connection with money matters. Prosecutor had passed a promissory note for Rs. 1,068 to Abba Tyeb in 1864. On the prisoner being sued upon this note in the Small Causes Court against prosecutor. The summons was stated to have been served upon prosecutor at Bombay on the 12th August 1869, and judgment was obtained on the 13th September 1869. Now the prosecutor would tell the jury that no summons was served upon him at the instance of the prisoner, that he (prosecutor) left Bombay in 1868 and did not return until 1874. In March 1874, prisoner brought another action on the previous judgment passed against prosecutor, when the judge was not satisfied as to a proper service, and directed that the summons should be served upon prosecutor at Calcutta. Prosecutor thereupon came down to Bombay to defend the suit, and it was at the hearing of that suit that the prisoner committed the perjury with which he was charged. Prisoner then said that he had seen prosecutor in the Bhendy Bazaar road in Bombay in September 1869, and that Abba Tyeb had served a summons upon him (prosecutor) on the 12th August 1869. The bailiff, who served the summons in 1869, would say that he had never seen prosecutor before 1874, and it would appear that the summons was served upon somebody, but not upon the prosecutor.

Evidence was called at great length to show that prosecutor was in Calcutta in August and September 1869, and not in Bombay. Mr. Purcell, for the defence, commented with much ingenuity upon what he called contradictions and improbabilities in the evidence, and tried to show that, in these days of railways, nothing was easier than for the prosecutor to have come down to Bombay for a few days in 1869 and returned being absent in Calcutta, and without being seen by many persons in Bombay, as he was skulking about from his creditors here. The simple question in the case was, did the jury believe the uncorroborated oath of the prosecutor, who had defended the prisoner of Rs. 1,000, the amount of the promissory note, and had been skulking from his creditors, or did they believe the positive oaths of two other persons who swore that they saw him (prosecutor) in Bombay in August and September 1869.

The jury, after retiring for consultation for an hour and a half, returned with a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged.

A SIMILAR CASE

Hajee Abba Hajee Tyeb was placed at the bar on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding under the circumstances mentioned in the last case. The prosecution offered no evidence and a formal verdict of not guilty being returned by the jury under his Lordship's direction the prisoner was discharged.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley:—

SATHAL, WIDOW, VS. FAZULBAI KASSUMBHOY.

Serjeant Atkinson appeared for the plaintiff and moved to have the suit transferred to the long-cause list. Mr. Perozshah Mehta, for the defendant, consented, and the application was granted.

SOMJEE PARPIA VS. LUXMEEBAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the plaintiff moved to have the case postponed for a fortnight, as there was some likelihood of the matter being amicably settled. Granted.

THAVURDASS KHIMCHUND VS. JALCHUND MEGJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Perozshah Mehta asked for a postponement of the suit till the first short-cause day after the vacation, as both the defendants had died. Granted.

KHOOSHAL MOTICHUND AND ANOTHER V BHANJEE HURPALL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff and said that this case had come on for trial on the 6th of March last, and his Lordship had then ordered that a written statement should be put in within a week, and if it was not put in the case should come on this day. No written statement had been put in, and he (Mr. Farran) understood that two of the defendants had now filed his schedule.

The first defendant was absent, and the second and third defendants appeared in person.

His Lordship said the note on which the suit was brought was not an ordinary promissory note, but one on which money had apparently been advanced for partnership purposes.

The second defendant said the money had been advanced to carry on the business, the shipping of cotton, and the accounts had not been adjusted, though the plaintiff had received two notices to adjust them.

His Lordship said that the suit must go into the long cause list, and ordered that the defendants should file their written statement within a month.

JAITHA BHIMA AND OTHERS VS. PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

Gulba Anundar appeared for himself and the other plaintiffs who were parties in the defendant's suit against him. The suit was brought on two promissory notes, one for Rs. 700 and the other for Rs. 600. The plaint stated that by mistake in the note for Rs. 700, 2½ per cent. per annum had been put down for interest instead of 2½ per cent. per month.

His Lordship said he could not give more interest than was agreed to in the notes and gave a decree for Rs. 1,300 with interest on Rs. 700 at 2½ per cent. per annum from the 18th of February 1872, and on Rs. 600 at 2½ per cent. per month from the same date.

DALLJEE KINKHAJEE VS. JAGGOVIND TUNSOOCDAS.

The plaintiff appeared in person, and stated that he had sent a summons to the defendant at Calcutta on the 20th of March, but it had not yet been returned, and he would like a postponement of the case.

His Lordship granted a postponement until the first short-cause day after the vacation.

JETHAI, WIDOW, VS. TRICUMJEE V LLJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jardine for the first defendant, who had filed his schedule. The second and third defendants appeared in person, and filed their schedule.

The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,450 on an adjusted account signed by Tricumjee Velljee, the head partner of the defendant's firm.

The second and third defendants said that the money had been deposited with the old firm, of which they were not partners, and therefore, they were not resonsible for the debt.

His Lordship said he could not give a decree against the partners in the new firm unless it could be shown that the new firm had taken on the debts of the old firm.

Mr. Tyabjee said in that case he would submit to a decree against the first defendant only.

His Lordship then gave a decree against Tricumjee Velljee for Rs. 2,450 with interest at 6 per cent. from the 10th of November 1874, and stay of execution until further orders of the Court. Decree in favour of the other defendants, they paying their own costs.

HENRY MAXWELL AND OTHERS VS. COOVERJEE LUDHA.

This suit was dismissed under section 110, as neither of the parties was in Court.

"Not for an age, but for all time."—Equatorial Hair Dorche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent hold on public favor. It regulates the numerous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of ablution, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8. D. F. KEMP & Co., Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

OUR SERVANTS.

(*Bombay Indian Statesman.*)

WE *do* place confidence in our servants; and as a rule it must be admitted that the confidence is not abused. But every now and then a case comes to light which warns us that we are not so secure as we think. It was only the other day, for instance, that a gentleman in the North-West Provinces was killed by his bearer, to whom he had always shown the utmost kindness—the man's motive, as it subsequently appeared, being that he was in danger of exposure in a long course of plunder. Who can say indeed, when they reprimand their servants or check their peculations, what bad feeling they may not arouse, and what revenge may not fall upon their own heads? There are bad and good among servants as among everybody else, but the difficulty is to know the one from the other; and not unfrequently even long experience is found to be at fault. Apart from premeditated revenge we are exposed to outbursts of violence which come over men of apparently the mildest temperament; and ladies are, of course, especially defenceless against such incidents. Take the case of the lady in the Marine Lines, which has excited so much sympathy in Bombay. The ruffian who vented his rage upon her might have taken her life, but for the assistance which fortunately arrived before it was too late. As it was the outrage and personal injury sustained might have caused the worst consequences to a lady in delicate health, or of an especially nervous temperament; and it is somewhat startling to remember how many ladies in this city are left alone in their houses all day and exposed to similar chances.

It would be difficult to say how people are to be on their guard. All we can advise is the greatest caution in ascertaining the characters of servants—apart as far as possible from mere chits—before engaging them, and, by way of a general caution, not to give favourable certificates to discharged servants unless they are thoroughly well deserved. Many amiable people are guilty of this weakness, and amiable people do a great deal of harm in this as in other ways. Not indeed that in the case referred to there was any misapprehension from this cause. The man who so brutally assaulted his mistress was known as an old and trusted servant of Dr. Dallas, and was apparently most unlikely to commit such an offence. As, then, it is so difficult for people—especially ladies—to be on their guard, the law should visit assaults by servants with severe punishment. We say by servants especially, because a man who attacks his employer attacks one whose salt he eats, and whose confidence he is bound to return with respect and, when necessary protection. An outrage against an employer therefore is double the offence that it would be against another person, and should be treated with proportionate severity. We should be glad to see an amendment of the law in this respect. The four months' imprisonment to which Mr. Maclean's butler was sentenced cannot be regarded as adequate punishment; and the case was one in which whipping might have been justly added, had the law allowed. It must be said for the Magistrate that he inflicted the utmost penalty in his power, and would have sent the case for trial had he not been asked to deal with it summarily. A little more power to Magistrates in cases of this kind would be a great deal of good, as the injured parties are naturally reluctant to carry their injuries into more courts than they can help.

THE TRAVANCORE REPORTS.

(*Friend of India*)

IT has been stated that, on the occasion of the recent visit of H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore to Calcutta, Lord Northbrook's illustrious guest referred, in conversation with the Viceroy, to certain unfavourable criticisms by the public press on the administration of Seshia Sastry, the dewan. The story goes that Lord Northbrook replied that he had not received any complaints against the dewan; and the idea in Calcutta is that it would have been wiser if the Maharajah had held his peace. Owing to this *on dit*, we have glanced through, with no small degree of interest, the Reports on the Administration of Travancore for the years 1873-74 and 1874-75, which have been published simultaneously in one volume. The printing, binding, and publishing part has been executed by Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., of Madras, and that firm have done their business well, as they invariably do. It is not usual to see Administration Reports put out in such style. On examining the contents we are glad to find every indication that Travancore is prosperous and well governed. Further than that, independent information has reached us from truly competent critics that Seshia Sastry is an excellent administrator. We have not space at our command to review the Reports in a thorough-going way, and must be content with observing that in no department of the Travancore State are there greater signs of improvement than in the Judicial. The Maharajah for some years past has been taking the warmest interest in the conduct of his Courts. The Sudder Court is the highest in his dominions, and consists of three Hindoo judges, one Christian judge, and one pundit. A recent event in this Court has been the retirement of the First and Second Judges. Mr. Sadasiva Pillay, who had held many high offices, the last being that of Principal Sudder Ameen in the British Government Service was thereupon appointed Judge, and Mr. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-law, was made second judge. This gentleman is a nephew of the Attorney-General for Ireland, and possesses a high character for good conduct and ability, so that the State of Travancore made a good "catch" in securing his services. Three barristers of the High Court of Madras have enrolled as pleaders in the Sudder Court, and in addition there is a small army of well-qualified pleaders in the Subordinate Courts. The Court is now under good auspices. It is not, however, in the Sudder Court alone, that things appear to promise well. We find in nearly every other branch of the administration marks that Travancore still deserves the praise of being a Model State.

SIRDAR SATBACHUN SING SACHAWALLA WRITES UNTO HIS LEARNED AND WISE FRIEND THE EDITOR OF "INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION."

ESTEEMED FRIEND.—The native press does incalculable mischief to the English Government by imputing wrong motives, spreading false intelligence and writing in cunningly devised double entendres, calculated to excite the suspicions of the native community, and to maintain race antagonism. You English have certain notions regarding the liberty of the press, which are incomprehensible to us. A child cannot run before learning to walk. The native press is young, quite in its infancy yet; and you English give it too much rein instead of keeping it in leading strings until it is fit to be trusted to its own guidance. No Native Government and no European Government excepting yours, would tolerate its bumptious insolence and seditious writings. Naughty children are whipped; and the native press needs to be similarly treated until it is reformed and purified and becomes good. You English are nursing serpents which will sting you yet, if you do not crush them. Your generosity in providing gratuitous education is being repaid by the basest ingratitude; and the liberty you accord is abused and taken advantage of, to vilify and injure you, by a class of men who owe everything to you, and who are the most contemptible and cowardly among the millions of your subjects here in India. As in all things, so in this matter, your English love of fair play is your bane. Native rights and institutions are no more suited to India, than they would be to France or Germany, or any other nation on the continent of Europe. Here in India you are hated aliens, comparatively few in number, and over millions who cannot but be antagonistic and hostile to you and who will throw off the detested yoke of your Government whenever they are able to do so, you are sitting on a mine that may explode at any time that circumstances may lessen the number of English bayonets in India. The presence of your English soldiers preserves peace and keep up the prestige of your rule. The number of them, you are pretty saf

men are chiefly prophets in their own country and their own families. Soon after the publication of his first essays, Sir Arthur Helps created the wellknown personages whose discussions on social and moral questions have amused and instructed one or two generations. Philosophic dialogue is almost as old as philosophy itself; and the form is preserved, as it was first adopted, on natural grounds of propriety and convenience. Inspired teachers, with a strong and simple message to deliver, have found no need to balance their convictions, or to distribute the expression of their opinions among different interlocutors. In controversy Plato and his imitators found the advantage of introducing representatives of the doctrines which were to be confuted as well as of the truths which required to be substituted for error. The form of dialogue also enables authors who have not quite made up their own minds to exhibit impartially the arguments on both sides of the question. The dramatic genius of Plato has never been approached by his imitators; but Sir Arthur Helps's "Friends in Council" are as real and credible as the Marcus or the Cassius of Cicero. It is unavoidable that there should be a certain sameness in the manner and thought of characters which were originally mere mouthpieces of different forms of thought; but the familiar vehicles of Sir Arthur Helps's opinions gradually acquired substance and probability; and at last their creator probably attributed to them a kind of substantive existence. Unlike Socrates and the sophists, the persons of the dialogues divide amongst them the defence or assertion of sound doctrine. Of the two principal characters, Milverton probably represents Sir Arthur Helps as he seemed to himself while Ellesmere is what he might have become in other circumstances. It was not inconvenient to provide the earnest and impetuous philanthropist of the Essays with a sarcastic critic who might, among other functions, divert or anticipate independent censure. The Essays and Dialogues are generally designed to promote some philanthropic object; but Sir Arthur Helps fortunately possessed a freshness and versatility of thought which immediately led to the most various digressions. His last work, on Crowds and Dwellings, contains no practical suggestions for the removal of the evils which he deplores; but on many other topics it is highly suggestive, and, like his other dialogues, it is eminently readable. If in his last memorials Sir Arthur Helps had found leisure and inclination to review his life, he would perhaps have scarcely wished that his circumstances and occupations should have been other than they were. He conscientiously, and yet without artificial strain, made the fullest use of the powers with which he was endowed, and like Wordsworth's Happy Warrior, he may be considered one

Who in the tasks of real life has wrought
Upon the plan which pleased his childish thought.

Those who most cherish his memory will recall it without admixture of bitterness or disappointment.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S LAY SERMON.

The following is telegraphed by the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* as the text of Prince Bismarck's speech in the Prussian Parliament on Tuesday, an outline of which has been given by telegraph:—

I have no intention of giving a general reply, but only of answering a single expression which I fear other speakers may repeat, it having already been too often used. I refer to the misuse of the axiom, in itself perfectly sound—one ought to obey God rather than man. The previous speaker, Dr. von Gerlach, has known me long enough to be aware that I accept that maxim in its integrity, and that I believe I am obeying God if I serve the King, whom he himself formerly served, "with God for King and Fatherland." The three parts of device now seem to him a little sundered, and he sees God separated from King and Fatherland. (Laughter.) I cannot follow him in that course as in so many others. I believe I serve God in serving my King for the protection of the community whose monarch he is by God's grace, and in helping to defend the independence of his people against every foreign attack. That is the duty imposed upon him by God in which, like all the other Ministers, I serve the King. (Cheers). The previous speaker, if he will be perfectly candid, which he is not bound to be at the tribune—(laughter)—but which he is in private, is bound in honour to acknowledge that we do not believe in the God-State. He has nevertheless allowed himself—he should have remembered on this point his eighty years to which he referred in his speech—such a misrepresentation of the truth as if we who sit here believed in a Holy State Godhend, and fell into the same error as he imputed to certain Roman Emperors who were worshipped as gods, but were far from believing in their own divinity. He only employs the word God to garnish the dominion which the masters whom he now serves want to exercise, and for that purpose it is necessary to represent us as heathens. The question, in truth, with me is, ought one to obey the Pope rather than the King? (Loud cheers.) I see a vast difference between the Pope and God, and this was formerly the case with the last speaker. The question is not one of serving God more than men, but whether in temporal matters not affecting our souls' welfare we should serve the Pope rather than the King. Those who allege that they are injured in their spiritual welfare do not reflect that the May Laws go nothing like so far as the *Landrecht* under which they admit that their fathers died in the odour of sanctity. (Laughter.) That the previous speaker has said was not intended to convince the House or to be believed, but was addressed to the public. All that otherwise would be punishable if printed can therefore be printed with impunity, which explains this fertility of oratory. (Laughter.) You have an audience, but you have no hope by speeches of such a kind of gaining votes. The previous speaker has used another common argument. He has twitted the Ministers of Worship as to his success. I wonder that when he was so lavish of his laurels in another direction he took no heed of success. Has the attitude of the bishops improved the position of the Catholic Church in Prussia? If so, why the hypocritical complaints with which we are stunned before Europe, though we had destroyed the Church? How does the matter stand? Either the complaint of persecution is a pretence or you have not had brilliant successes. That, however, is not the question. The previous speaker and myself are quite agreed on the necessity of the performance of duty. We are agreed on serving God rather than man each in accordance with his belief. Each man thinks he knows God better than others. I, for instance, think I know Him better than the previous speaker. Well, I expect no result from this law. That is immaterial. We are simply doing our duty in guarding the independence of the State and the nation against the oppression of Rome and the universal supremacy of the Order of Jesuits, and we are doing it with God for King and Fatherland. (Vehement applause, with hisses from the Centre.)

SANKEY'S TUNE BOOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LIVERPOOL DAILY POST."

SIR,—The arrangement of the tunes is for congregational use, in the usual four-part harmony, except in a few instances where a bit of solo or duet precedes the inevitable refrain in chorus, as we have been accustomed to in the Christy Minstrels' oratorios. The names of the American composers of the future fall thus on the ear—Kittridge, Grannis, Bliss, Hartsough, Grape, Root, M'Granahan, Sankey, Lowry, Woodbury, and one or two others. In a special page Sankey certifies it as "the only book used in our special services;" calls down the Divine blessing on the numerous consecutive fifths, octaves, and purulent offences against musical grammar to be found here, there, and everywhere; and winds up with an exact facsimile of the way in which he writes his name, for the benefit of the authorities of the British Museum.

It must strike the casual mind as somewhat odd that Moody and Sankey decline to evangelise with the ready-made material familiar to our humbler brethren in the way of "hymns and tunes" which all can have a shout in—it does me, the biggest, this country is unusually rich. As to tunes, they go in hundreds; name the style of article, and you can be at once accommodated. The High Church parson will do his six verses and take all the breath out of your body before you know where you are, hammered by Bonifacc, centuries ago, and apparently has neither beginning, middle, nor ending. As the saint flourished before the invention of harmony, the want is supplied by the organist, who drives you wild with a succession of discords, and tries whether he can still pay a few scale passages with his right hand towards the last verse. You desire a little and hearty deliberate singing? Nothing easier than to meet this case.

Out of the sixty-three tunes noted down in Sankey's book, thirty-nine are destitute of any modulation; the melodies being devoid of musical merit, and consisting of dreary repetitions of what one has heard a hundred times before. When a little vigour is manifested, the maudlin gives place to vulgarity and rant, and the "tunes" appear then to be made up of fragments of comic songs, nursery airs, and odd bits in the style of Scotch reels and songs. However, anyone conversant with "Singing Pilgrims" music, now so largely patronised in Sunday schools, to the destruction of all musical taste in the young, will not require any description of the kind of thing these revivalists are endeavouring to foist upon us. I put it to Sankey and his congeners, as professing Christian men, whether they ought to continue vending a publication containing errors against musical grammar of the grossest description. If they circulated a grammar of a language the words of which they could not spell, what would School Board, Esq., say to the commercial venture? In order that there may be no mistake in the matter, I will select one or two examples merely.

Tune No. 1, labelled "Hold the Fort," poet and composer, P. P. Bliss. Carried away by his own intolerant verve, Bliss regales himself, on going into action, with two consecutive perfect fifths, between alto and tenor. The music by this unfortunately-named man sounds like a Scotch song impregnated with a strong nursery flavour. Tune No. 6, labelled "In the Presence of the King." In a fit of pious abstraction the composer coolly annexes two strains of the sublime air "God bless the Prince of Wales," throws it (not inappropriately) into the key of A flat, and defies the man of locks—an allusion to the name of Bentley Richards. It is to be feared that copyright won't hold here, as it is said that, feeling very patriotic and courtly one fine morning, the redoubtable Taffy carved the tune (such as it is), in a highly ingenious manner, out of some ballads by a merry, fat, and grey Saxon who pays taxes under the name of J. L. Hatton. No. 40, labelled "I know he is mine;" poet, P. P. Bliss, composer, Ira Domitian Sankey, Bliss, as may be remembered, has already troubled us as a musician. As poet, his burning numbers have a strong epileptic smack, and are conceived in the amorous revival meeting style, which we would much rather not quote. Sankey shows his dark speech in the key of A flat; and, in the course of many windy and dreary progressions without modulations into an attendant key, purveys a heavy bag of consecutive fifths, consecutive octaves, common chords without thirds; in fact, chords without any harmonic clothing whatever. In the refrain" of two other numbers, absurd results follow the singing of the same words by the female and male voices separately. "Over there!" sing the former; to which the latter protests "Over there!" in quite a different part of the musical scale. In another instance the former sing "In the sweet," when the male voices burst in with "by and by" in the most comical manner several times. What a dangerous thing a little knowledge is. D.

THE OXFORD CARNIVAL.

(*Spectator.*)

AN Oxford Don in a rage is an awe-inspiring spectacle, no doubt,—to an Oxford student. But he is not quite so awe-inspiring to the remainder of mankind, who, though disposed to pet and pat, are not disposed to fear him, and when he begins to lecture and punish that outside world—to "gate" men's mothers, as it were, instead of men themselves—he is liable to be met by a resistance before which he will look in the end not a little undignified. It is not the students whom the Hebdomadal Board have wigged in their resolution of the 1st inst.—advising the authorities of the University to suppress Commemoration Week—but the outside world, who maintain those students, and the Hebdomadal Board, and Oxford altogether, and they will not, we venture to prophesy, take much by their ill-advised outflow of professorial indignation. The Commemoration Carnival is not kept up for the benefit of the students, but for that of their relatives, many of whom otherwise might have no associations with Oxford beyond solemn dons, large bills, and boys taught at huge expense to row, jump, and talk slang; and its abolition cannot be carried out by fiat, like a detail of discipline in a high-school. There will be sharp argumentation in society before the Hebdomadal Board's "respectful submission" becomes University law; a good many people will be made ridiculous, or at least would be made, if there were any fun left in the world except in the teetotallers and their prophet; and it may chance that even Parliament, which, in the long-run, disposes of University revenues, may have a word to say on the matter. That word may be in favour of the decision of the Hebdomadal Board, but we do not think it will. There is in England an instinctive tolerance for horse-play and boys' fun and geniality generally—if only the geniality has got itself recognised, and declared legitimate, and has the approval of the Dons of the world—with which it is very hard to interfere. Nor, in the present case, do we see much wisdom in the interference. Even the original desire of the "authorities," which was to put down the noisy revelry of the Encænia, or Commemoration Day, did not quite deserve all the support it received. No doubt the Undergraduates were very noisy, and it was very hard on the Vice-Chancellor to be silenced, and still harder on the Proctors to have their peculiarities vivisected, and hard the speechmakers and verse-reciters to be so grievously interrupted, but still Englishmen are not hurt by a little rough chaff of that kind. The sufferers, unless very dignified indeed, did not care much; the outside public rather enjoyed the fun; and very grave persons were accustomed to find in Undergraduates' expressions of favour or dislike for the great personages of the country a hint of the inner opinions of the rising generation. No doubt the "fun" had latterly become a little too "furious," and showed a tendency, like the amusements of the British Theatre when the Lord Chamberlain is asleep, to degenerate into blank guardism—we have heard of copper coins being used as missiles—but that could have been cured without transferring the celebration of the Sheldonian Theatre to the Divinity Schools or banishing the Undergraduates—for whom and by whom, after all, Oxford exists—or reducing the annual breaking up day of the highest school in the world to a solemn function about which nobody will care a jot. The riot makes a great figure in the papers, and causes solemn people to hold up hands in protest; but there is, after all, little harm in it, and it calls all eyes to Oxford; and though there may be no harm at all in the solemnity as now arranged, there will also be no national interest. It is the human element, not the University element, in the scene which makes everybody watch it. We freely admit the celebration is one of the authorities to regulate, but to reduce students to decorum by kicking them out-of-doors, to moderate a carnival by decreeing that it shall be a funeral procession, to dignify a freaking-up by ordering that only Ushers shall be present, seems to indicate want of governing force rather than presence of administrative adroitness in the authorities responsible. If the Hebdomadal Board understands that word—that is, the University outside the crowd for which it exists—no moral power at all, no influence, not even social prestige enough to make ruffianism "bad form"—is rowdyism so deeply in the grain of the *élite* of Young England that it can only be cut out with a hatchet, or is the savagery of Oxford so naked that nothing thinner than a pall will serve to make it decent? We do not believe it, and cannot but think that a little more tact, a little more temper, and a little more wit would reduce Commemoration Day to what it ought to be,—a carnival of cultivated boys, allowed for a few hours to express their thoughts on all above them, without any other restraint than their own ordinary civilisation. Hang the "man in the red tie." Why should the only Carnival English fathers have got be suppressed for his particular benefit? Nobody else benefits by the suppression; not the authorities, who are made to pose in the attitude of pedagogues, who lose the sympathy of the public, who are deprived of one of the few original and national scenes still extant in England; and not the Undergraduates, who will not be a whit the better for missing a legitimate chance of safely overflowing, and as they are Englishmen, over-boisterous gaiety.

The ceremonies of the Encænia are, however, as we have said, matters of internal discipline; but the recommendations of the Hebdomadal Board touch the social life of the whole country. The Commemoration at Oxford has became a part. In thousands of the families from among which Oxford is annually recruited it has become a tradition to visit Oxford in that season, and to see how their relatives are getting on, to acquire or revive associations with the noble striking city in England, and to enjoy under pretext of a duty a holiday of the pleasantest and most innocent kind, a holiday which, unlike most English holidays, is really gay and enjoyable. It has about it that air of the sphere of youth and *abandon* which in this grey land of toil and anxiety it is so difficult to secure. The weather, often as perfect as that of an American "fall" and only summer in Switzerland, or the mid-spring of Tuscany; the glorious gardens, the crowd river, the recurring ceremonies, the ancient buildings, the entire atmosphere of the place, tempt visitors into the open air; and if the shouts of bright girls whom one has not met for years, and whose change Oxford for a few days into a scene of picnics, balls and "revelry" generally so much the better for everybody concerned. The Dons are none the worse for humanising and the students all the better for healthy flotation. The gaities are all in public, all go on under the watchful eye of the police, are penetrated by the spirit of the place and all help to give the young and experience which being at once innocent and enjoyable, is often worth weeks of lectures. Lads do not go up to Oxford to become students only, but men; and none can study the art and mystery of life from the outer world. The specialty of Oxford is that it is not such a cloister but that it is a microcosm of English life, a University in the midst of society, a learned club which is watched and commented on and legislated for as a distinct and most important bit of the national life. Any change which breaks up that tradition, which isolates Oxford or makes it less interesting, or turns it into a Benedictine monastery, is to be deprecated. Such a change would be of doubtful wisdom even if it could be thoroughly carried out, and if every consideration were at Oxford sacrificed to learning. But none know better than the authorities of the University that this cannot be done; that Oxford is part of England, and like England, must be governed with some respect to national ways; that any attempt to isolate the students would end the attraction of the system; and that, for good or evil, Oxford will reflect the tone of the country from year to year. All they can do is to keep down as far as possible any undue tendency to luxury or extravagance, and this will not be much assisted by abolishing a festival which fathers can almost entirely avoid at their discretion. They have only to summon their sons home, for their residence during the week is entirely voluntary, and their expenses just those visible and self-regulated outlays which fathers do not dread. If they do, they can limit or abolish them in a way which as regards the general expenses of term they find almost impracticable. It is not in the expenses of Commemoration Week that the wastefulness of Oxford consists, but in the general tone of expenditure, in the foolish equality poor students try to maintain with the rich, and in the excessive facilities all students enjoy for obtaining credit. If the authorities are about to attack luxury in general, their action in threatening Commemoration Week will be consistent, if ill-advised; but we all know they are not, and that the only result of their policy, if persisted in, will be to spread over two months the innocent dissipations now confined within a very few days. As far as we can perceive, the recommendations of the Hebdomadal Board will if accepted, reduce the popularity of the University—the popularity which comes of public attention and social knowledge—without reducing its expensiveness or its dissipations.

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1—To receive the Director's Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December 1874.
2—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3—To declare a Dividend.
4—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
5—To consider upon the New Insurance Tariff adopted by the Agency and intended to be applied to Cotton Mills working in the Presidency from 1st July 1875.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJEE DAVAR,
Bombay, 8th April 1875. Secretary.

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The Down Mixed will leave Colaba at 6-30 A.M. and arrive at Surat at 6-45 P.M. The Up Mixed will leave Surat at 6-30 A.M., and arrive at Colaba at 7-0 P.M. Instead of the Up and Down Mixed between Surat and Ahmedabad, Ordinary Trains at Mixed Train fares will leave Surat at 8-45 A.M., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 5-45 P.M., and Ahmedabad at 7-45 A.M. arriving at Surat at 4-30 .M. The Mixed will leave Ahmedabad for Dhowan at 11-30 noon, and Wadwan for Ahmedabad at 9 A.M.
For alterations at intermediate Stations and upon the Dubhoe, the Dakor and the Kharaghora Branches, and a few alterations in the Bombay Local Train service see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.
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Full particulars every Tuesday.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH DERBY PARIMUTUEL, 1875.
TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.
No. 1 P. M. to back horses to win, ,, ,, in the Epsom Derby. } to be in the first three
(5) Five per cent deducted for Umballa Race fund.
To open on 15th April and to close at No. 1 (gun-fire) on the 20 h May, 1875; telegrams attended to up to that time.
N.B.—Money can be remitted by telegram.
First half notes not acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 50, or upwards.
Full particulars describing the *system*, to be had on application, and slates of the "Pari Mutuels," showing amounts of transactions to date, forwarded on *receipt of a stamped directed envelope*.
Applications to be addressed, and money orders, drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable.
To the Honorary Secretary,
UMBALLA SWEEPS, Umballa.
☞ Please give full particulars, write Legibly, and register remittances by Post.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.
25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.
Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.
101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs. 8,000		4 Prizes of Rs. 100	
1 ,, ,, 3,000		6 ,, ,,	75
1 ,, ,, 1,000		10 ,, ,,	50
2 ,, ,, 500		11 ,, ,,	40
4 ,, ,, 250		11 ,, ,,	30
4 ,, ,, 200		20 ,, ,,	20
4 ,, ,, 150		20 ,, ,,	10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. The Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary.
F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.
N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

SELTZOGENES,
OR
DOMESTIC AERATED WATER APPARATUS,
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.,
Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint; preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

	Cash Prices.
SELTZOGENE, six bottle size ..... Rs.	15 0
SELTZOGENE, ten bottle size	22 0
CHARGES for the Seltzogenes, box of 1 doz Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 3-8	
For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade with the above.	*Cash Prices*
SYRUP OF LEMON, } Pint bottle ..... Rs.	1 0
SYRUP OF GINGER, } Quart bottle	1 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court of England, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER IN India

THE "TERAI" HAT,
For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for traveling purposes.
ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 25s. 6d. THE DOUBLE HAT.
SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.
I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.
16th July, 1873.
GENTLEMEN,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.
I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.
4th June, 1874.
ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,
Known as Boake's Patent, WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.
These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.
TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
AS SUPPLIED TO
THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,
FOR HOUSE, S